

新版

大学

精读

英语

一课一练

2

COLLEGE
ENGLISH

范希运 主编

辽宁师范大学出版社

大学英语一课一练

精读

第二册

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

《大学英语一课一练》:精读 第2册/范希运主编.
—大连:辽宁师范大学出版社,1999.5
ISBN 7-81042-349-5

I. 大… II. 范… III. 英语—高等学校—习题 IV. H31-44

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(1999)第09015号

辽宁师范大学出版社出版

(大连市黄河路850号 邮编:116029 电话:0411-4206854)

沈阳市第二印刷厂印刷 辽宁师范大学出版社发行

开本:787×1092毫米¹/16 字数:180千字 印张:8

印数:00001~10000册

1999年4月第1版

1999年4月第1次印刷

责任编辑:穆杰

责任校对:范晓滨

封面设计:魏东

版式设计:张清

ISBN 7-81042-349-5/H·49

定价:8.00元

如发现印装质量问题,请与出版社发行科调换。

前 言

由上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语》(精读)是目前我国高等学校中使用最为广泛的英语教材。为了配合《大学英语》(精读)教材的学习,我们在辽宁师范大学出版社已出版的《新版大学英语(精读)重点难点解析与同步训练》(全五册)的基础上,根据广大同学的学习实际情况,精心编写了这套具有实用价值的练习册。

《大学英语(精读)一课一练》(全四册)是按照国家教育部1998年新制定的《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,帮助学生掌握正确的学习方法,打下扎实的语言基础。目的是通过先认真、仔细地学习教材中的课文,把课文里学生应注意但又没有能力注意或没有习惯注意的英语语言内容编成题型多样、难度适中的测试题,使学生面对该学会掌握的内容,不断思考和加强练习。最终使会学的学生在现有的学习水平基础上更上一层楼,使不会学的学生能够领会、意识到该注意的地方。帮助学生弄清词的搭配与用法,把握英语语言的表达方式。

本书的独到之处是:一是同步。每单元内容紧扣教科书,尤其是词汇、语法结构、完型填空、翻译等均针对课文里新接触到的词汇、短语、语言点以及课文内容。二是同级。各单元的练习题均注意学生的实际语言运用能力,重在表达,尤其是阅读理解、英译汉、简短回答和写作等,所采用的题型与大学英语四、六级考试要求有机地统一起来。既注重主观试题,又加强了客观试题,从而提高能力训练。使所有练习题紧密围绕课文,把学和用结合起来,达到培养学生的自学能力,为复习、巩固、检查课文所学内容提供了有效的练习和测试途径。因此,这套丛书既同步服务于教学,也服务于英语过级考试;既是课后练习的补充,也体现了水平测试。

在每个单元词汇练习题中既有主观试题,也有客观试题,所有词汇均出自该课课文,注重同义词、近义词、近形词的区别与运用,同时也提醒学生注意构词法的学习。完型填空练习是该课课文的缩写,旨在练习过程中复习课文内容,从语篇上理解课文。汉译英练习中每句都给出了关键词或短语,用以掌握词的用法。

为了提高本套丛书的编写质量,使其达到较高水平,我们组织、邀请了五所院校有丰富教学经验的教师参加了本套丛书的编写。另外,本书在编写过程中参考了大量的参考书,谨此向作者们一并致谢。

本书的编写是一种新尝试,一定会有许多不足之处,恳请教师 and 同学们提出宝贵意见,以便再版印刷时修订改正。

编者

1999年3月

本套丛书由五所院校的教师编写,分别是:北京语言大学、北京外国语大学、北京第二外国语学院、北京国际商务学院、北京联合大学。编写过程中参考了大量的参考书,谨此向作者们一并致谢。

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编者

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Unit One

Is There Life On Earth?

Part I Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: Fill in the blanks with some of the words or expressions given below. Change the forms if necessary.

be composed of, stick up, name after, give off, set back, as to, add to, for one thing... for another, as far as... be concerned, ever since

1. The Girl was named Julia after her mother.
2. These planets do not give off light of their own.
3. They don't want to add to the government's burden.
4. It's impossible to set back the wheel of history.
5. As to your final grade, that will depend on your actual performance in the final examination.
6. The Empire State Building that sticks up on Manhattan is the tallest skyscraper in the world.
7. A car is mainly composed of a body, an engine, and four wheels.
8. As for writing be concerned, this book should have a wide circulation (销路).
9. You'd better give up travelling around the world, for one thing, you have been 50 years old; for another you are poor in health.
10. I left home eight years ago and has been away. ever since

Section B

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word in brackets.

11. (depart) The week before her _____ for Europe, Susan went to visit her grandparents.
12. (able) It is the feathers that _____ a bird to fly.
13. (behave) When children _____, their parents should not become angry.
14. (anxious) "Are you really feeling OK, Tom?" asked the mother with a touch of _____.
15. (person) The next morning he packed up his _____ belongings and checked out of the hotel.

Section C

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

16. He _____ to dissuade her from leaving, but she insisted on doing it.
A. tried on B. managed on C. tried D. managed
17. They _____ the behaviour of birds.
A. noticed B. observed C. paid attention to D. drew attention to
18. The book tells about Mark Twain's life _____ about his writings.
A. as well as B. either C. as well D. too
19. Bob is _____ to solve many difficult problems in studies.
A. capable B. able C. competent D. ability
20. Ancient Greece is called the _____ of western civilization.
A. origin B. original C. originate D. source
21. He _____ his wife by ten years.
A. lived B. alive C. existed D. survived
22. The oil must be used up, _____ the light went out.
A. as B. since C. because D. for
23. The Hudson River _____ the English explorer Henry Hudson.
A. named after B. is named after C. called D. is called
24. _____ the rain, I came back.
A. Because of B. Due to C. Although D. As to
25. I am not _____ for keeping accounts but I can learn.
A. able B. competent C. capable D. suitable
26. Under the dim light, she could only see the house number _____.

- A. instinctively B. slightly C. uneasily D. vaguely
27. _____ his clothing, the man must be from an Arab country.
- A. Seen from B. Observed by C. Judging by D. Dwelling on
28. To carry out the plan successfully, we have to get well prepared _____.
- A. in detail B. in turn C. in advance D. in force
29. The average wage of 25 dollars a week was hardly enough for a family to _____ you.
- A. pass by B. live on C. live with D. pass on
30. Prof. Zog is quite pleasant-looking today. This _____ that we all have got good scores in the final exam.
- A. indicates B. reveals C. states D. points out
31. Don't _____ the camera _____ unless you are sure you can put it together.
- A. take... off B. work... out C. set... off D. take... apart
32. The heavy snow _____ the traffic for three days.
- A. broke B. banned C. blocked D. backed
33. Although he is talkative, he is _____ to tell us anything about his family.
- A. willing B. reluctant C. alert D. complacent
34. Chess is a(n) _____ game, for it requires careful thought.
- A. intellectual B. academic C. traditional D. specific
35. 10 million tons of meteorites(陨星) _____ into the earth 50,000 years ago.
- A. came B. ran C. crashed D. scraped

Part II Structure

Section A

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

36. I'm not really perceptive _____ literature goes; I much prefer history.
- A. as far as B. as long as
C. as much as D. as well as
37. She _____ me _____ taking a week's holiday.
- A. forced, to B. talked, into C. urged, into D. turned, to
38. I resent _____ to get his permission for everything I do.
- A. to have B. have C. had D. having
39. The next moment, _____ he had time to realize what happening, he was hit over the head.
- A. as B. until C. before D. when
40. _____ inside his apartment, he opened the letter.

- A. While B. Once C. As D. Since
41. _____ you may say, she'll not give up her plans to go abroad.
A. What B. However C. No matter what D. However hard
42. What _____ to get the wild idea out of his head without hurting his feelings?
A. you suggest I do B. do you suggest I do
C. do you suggest I will do D. you suggest I should do
43. _____ the secret is known to all, nobody will be interested in him any more.
A. Before B. Once C. Although D. Unless
44. We are aware that, _____, the situation will get worse.
A. if not dealing with carefully B. if dealt not carefully with
C. if not carefully dealt with D. if not carefully dealing with
45. He wouldn't give up his attempt _____ I said.
A. whichever B. wherever C. whoever D. whatever
46. Living in the village for so long, these young men have already gone _____.
A. to natives B. native C. natively D. natives
47. Sorry, Ted, I forgot _____ the door before I left, but I do remember _____ the key to the door keeper.
A. to lock; to return B. to lock; returning
C. locking; returning D. locking; to return
48. The dramatist was not recognized as a great mind _____ his death.
A. up to B. from behind
C. till after D. till to
49. Last night, we caught a thief _____ John's bike.
A. when stealing B. that he stole
C. to steal D. stealing
50. It is vital that you _____ quickly to whatever is asked.
A. respond B. responded C. will respond D. are responding

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. Identify the one that is not correct.

51. I took it for granted as you'd want to come with us, so I bought you a ticket.
A B C D
52. The reason why we do not have enough trained teachers is because lack of foresight.
A B C D
53. There is not tourist who does not admire the natural wonders of this beautiful country.
A B C D

54. We regard as important that once you make a promise you should keep it.
55. It would have taken us far little time if we had not tried to take a shortcut which proved impassable.

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part there are 4 passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions.

(1)

The summer of 1986 was a time of crisis for many farmers in the United States. A variety of circumstances combined to create major problems for them.

During the early part of the decade, crop prices had begun to decrease. Farmers had been producing enormous quantities of crops, and inside the United States, their products had become too plentiful, causing the prices to fall. At the same time, prices for fertilizers rose. This combination of factors had decreased the prosperity of many farmers by 1986.

However, the real crisis for the farmers in that year was caused by the weather. Farms in the southeastern part of the country received no rain during the spring and the first two months of the summer. Even, yearly rainfalls are usually one of the resources of the southeast, and, therefore, most of the farms did not have adequate irrigation systems. As the grass in their pastures became dry and brown in late July, the southeastern farmers realized that they might lose most of their herds and go out of business.

Many farmers did in fact go out of business and were forced to sell all of their possessions, including their herds and lands, to pay their bills. However, some farmers in the southeast were saved when farmers in other areas of the country, who were having a prosperous year, sent them free hay for their herds. The combination of August rain and help from more prosperous farmers saved many southeastern farmers from the crisis of 1986.

56. During the early 1980s, the farmers' crops became so plentiful in the United States that D.
- A. there existed no economic crisis
- B. various circumstances appeared
- C. they were forced to stop growing crops
- D. they had to be sold at low prices
57. The farmers in the southeast did not have irrigation systems because A.
- A. there was usually enough rain
- B. they did not live on crops but herds
- C. most of the crops would not die

- D. farmers in other areas were trying to support them
58. It was _____ that caused the real crisis for the farmers in 1986.
- A. the rising of the prices of fertilizers
 - B. large quantities of crops
 - C. the dry weather
 - D. the settlement of many people to that area
59. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. In the year of 1986, various problems for farmers occurred in the southeastern part of the country.
 - B. It was the combination of different factors that caused the farmers to get into trouble in 1986.
 - C. Though there wasn't enough water, the grass grew fine.
 - D. The farmers in the crisis area did not get over the difficulty until they were supported by a farm nearby.
60. The farmers went out of business but _____.
- A. they faced less crisis
 - B. they had to move to another area for survival
 - C. they underwent a lot of disasters
 - D. they had to pay their bills

(2)

I'm afraid to grow old—we're all afraid. In fact, the fear of growing old is so great that every aged person is an insult and a threat to the society. They remind us of our own death, that our body won't always remain smooth and responsive, but will someday betray us by aging. The ideal way to age would be to grow slowly invisible, gradually disappearing, without causing worry or discomfort to the young. In some ways that does happen. Sitting in a small park across from a nursing home one day, I noticed that the young mothers and their children gathered on one side, and the old people from the home on the other. Whenever a youngster would run over to the "wrong" side, chasing a ball or just trying to cover all the available space, the old people would lean forward and smile. But before any communication could be established, the mother would come over, murmuring embarrassed apologies, and take her child back to the "young" side.

Now, it seemed to me that the children didn't feel any particular fear and the old people didn't seem to be threatened by the children. The division of space was drawn by the mothers. And the mothers never looked at the old people who lined the other side of the park. These well-dressed young women had a way of sliding their eyes over, around, through the old people; they never looked at them directly. The old people may as well have been invisible; they offended the aesthetic(审美的) eye of the mothers.

My early experiences were somewhat different; since I grew up in a small town, my childhood had more of a nineteenth-century flavor. I knew a lot of old people, and considered some of them friends. There was no culturally defined way for me to “relate to” old people, except the rules of courtesy (礼貌) which applied to all adults. My grandparents were an integral (组成的) and important part of the family and of the community. I sometimes have a dreadful fear that mine will be the last generation to know old people as friends, to have a sense of what growing old means, to respect and understand man’s mortality (死亡必然性) and his courage in the face of death.

61. People are afraid of growing old because it is usually associated with _____.
 A. insult B. threat C. death D. betrayal
62. In the author’s opinion, it is a perfect way to _____.
 A. grow old slowly and then die unnoticed
 B. grow old suddenly and then die
 C. shut oneself up from others when growing old
 D. remain young all one’s life and then die suddenly
63. The “nursing home” in the first paragraph refers to a _____.
 A. place for small children B. home for the old
 C. home for nurses D. medical school
64. It can be inferred that young mothers would try to keep their children away from the old because _____.
 A. they feared their children might hurt the old
 B. they didn’t like their children to take up the space belonging to the old
 C. they felt it was wrong to play balls near where the old stayed
 D. they didn’t want their children to have anything to do with the old
65. The author believes the division between the old and the young is _____.
 A. made by people B. understandable
 C. formed naturally D. traditional

(3)

In 1933 an unknown American called Clarence Nash went to see the film-maker Walt Disney. He had unusual voice and he wanted to do work in Disney’s cartoon films for children. When Walt Disney heard Nash’s voice, he said, “Stop! That’s our duck!”

The duck was the now-famous Donald Duck, who first appeared in 1934 in the film The Wise Little Hen. Donald lived in an old houseboat and wore his sailor jacket and hat. Later that year he became a star after an eight-minute Mickey Mouse film. The cinema audiences liked him because he was lazy and greedy, and because he lost his temper very quickly. And they loved his voice, when he became angry with Mickey’s eight nephews. Soon Donald was

more popular than Mickey Mouse himself, probably because he wasn't goody-goody like Mickey.

In the 1930s, '40s and '50s, Donald and his friends Mickey, Goofy and Pluto made hundreds of Disney cartoons. He also made educational films about the place of the USA in the world, and safety in the home. Then in 1966 Donald Duck and his voice disappeared—there were no more new cartoons.

Clarence Nash died in February, 1985. But today's children can still see the old cartoons on television and hear that famous voice.

66. Walt Disney _____.
- A. played the part of Donald Duck
 - B. made Donald Duck films
 - C. had Donald Duck's voice
 - D. drew cartoons
67. Walt Disney chose Clarence Nash _____
- A. because his voice was right for Mickey Mouse
 - B. because his voice was right for the duck in a new cartoon film
 - C. because he was fond of playing jokes
 - D. because he was quite humorous
68. The first Donald Duck film _____.
- A. appeared in 1934
 - B. was shown in 1933
 - C. was greatly appreciated in 1966
 - D. was popular in 1930
69. Today's children can see Donald Duck _____.
- A. in new films
 - B. at the cinema
 - C. on television
 - D. in storybooks
70. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Clarence Nash had Donald Duck's voice
 - B. People liked Donald Duck better because he was lazy and greedy and became angry quickly
 - C. Donald Duck's voice disappeared in 1966
 - D. Mickey Mouse wasn't a goody-goody

(4)

The market is a concept. If you are growing tomatoes in your backyard for sale you are producing for the market. You might sell some to your neighbor and some to the manager of the local supermarket. But in either case, you are producing for the market. Your efforts are

being directed by the market. If people stop buying tomatoes, you will stop producing them.

If you take care of a sick person to earn money, you are producing for the market. If your father is a steelworker or a truck driver or a doctor or a grocer, he is producing goods or service for the market.

When you spend your income, you are buying things from the market. You may spend money in stores, supermarkets, gas station, and restaurants. Still you are buying from the market. When the local grocer hires you to drive the delivery truck, he is buying your labor in the labor market.

The market may seem to be something abstract. But for each person or business who is making and selling something, it's very real. If nobody buys your tomatoes, it won't be long before you get the message. The market is telling you something. It's telling you that are using energies and resources in doing something the market doesn't want you to do.

71. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage? _____
- A. Selling and Buying
 - B. What Is the Market?
 - C. Everything You Do Is Producing for the Market
 - D. What the Market Can Do for You?
72. All of the following acts are producing for the market EXCEPT _____.
- A. working in a bank
 - B. printing a book
 - C. attending a night school
 - D. growing beans for sale
73. You are buying from the market when you _____.
- A. borrow a book from the library
 - B. look after your children
 - C. drive to the seaside for a holiday
 - D. dine at a restaurant
74. The word "real" in the last paragraph may most probably mean _____.
- A. serious
 - B. true
 - C. important
 - D. concrete
75. In what way is the market very real for each person or business who is making and selling something?
- A. It tells you what to produce
 - B. It tells you how to grow tomatoes
 - C. It provides you with everything you need
 - D. It helps you save money

Part IV Cloze

Directions: Each blank in the following passage is provided with four possible choices. Read the whole passage and choose the best answer for each blank.

In order to discover whether there is life on the planet Earth, Venusian scientists guided a satellite to Manhattan named 76 Professor Manhattan who discovered Earth 20,000 light years ago.

Information 77 from this satellite enabled the Venus Institute of Technology to conclude that "there is no life on Earth". The Earth's surface is 78 of solid concrete. The atmosphere is filled with carbon monoxide and 79 gases, and there is a black cloud of unknown materials hovering over the ground. Photographic findings indicated the polluted water was 80 for drinking. Unexplained black spots 81 gases, made noise, and constantly crashed, 82 they were everywhere making a landing by a flying saucer unpredictably. Another puzzling feature was 83 of the skyscraping granite formations which look like stalagmite projections.

Venus Beings travelling to Earth would have the problem of carrying the 84 weight of oxygen and water supplies. If Earth is the most polluted and inhospitable planet in the universe, why 85 billions and billions of zilches trying to go there? Why? Said Prof. Zog, "because to discover how to exist on such a planet is to be able to discover how to live anywhere!"

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 76. A. with | B. by | C. after | D. from |
| 77. A. received | B. to receive | C. receiving | D. receive |
| 78. A. consisted | B. composed | C. constituted | D. converted |
| 79. A. death | B. dead | C. dying | D. deadly |
| 80. A. unfit | B. unsuit | C. unapt | D. unaffected |
| 81. A. give in | B. give off | C. give up | D. give away |
| 82. A. unless | B. which | C. whether | D. as |
| 83. A. one | B. it | C. that | D. this |
| 84. A. another | B. enough | C. exceptional | D. extra |
| 85. A. does waste | B. waste | C. to waste | D. you do waste |

Part V Translation

Section A

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.